

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

BEARBOX LLC and AUSTIN STORMS,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	C.A. No.
)	
LANCIUM LLC, MICHAEL T.)	
MCNAMARA, and RAYMOND E. CLINE,)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
JR.)	
)	
Defendants.)	

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs BearBox LLC (“BearBox”) and Austin Storms (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) bring this action against Lancium LLC (“Lancium”), Michael T. McNamara, and Raymond E. Cline, Jr. (collectively “Defendants”) to correct the inventorship of U.S. Patent No. 10,608,433 (the “’433 Patent”) and to recover damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and other remedies for Defendants’ wrongful actions to obtain, misuse, disclose, and claim as their own Plaintiffs’ proprietary cryptocurrency mining technology. Plaintiffs further allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This case is about the Defendants’ theft of inventions that rightfully belong to Plaintiffs.
2. Plaintiffs developed an energy-efficient cryptocurrency mining system and related methods that reduce the inefficiency and environmental impact of energy-expensive mining operations by better utilizing available energy resources to increase stability of the energy grid, minimize a mining operation’s impact on peak-demand, and also alleviate electricity

undersupply and/or oversupply conditions (the “BearBox Technology”). The BearBox Technology can be used to mine cryptocurrency, such as Bitcoin.

3. The Defendants induced the Plaintiffs to disclose the BearBox Technology to them under the guise of a possible business deal between Defendants and Plaintiffs to jointly commercialize the BearBox Technology. Before disclosing the BearBox Technology to Defendants, Plaintiffs obtained assurances of confidentiality from Defendants.

4. Rather than keeping the BearBox Technology confidential and using it in furtherance of a business relationship with Plaintiffs, the Defendants stole the BearBox Technology from Plaintiffs by converting and misappropriating it and claiming it as their own. Defendants filed a U.S. patent application that wrongfully disclosed the BearBox Technology to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and ultimately to the public. And by obtaining the ’433 Patent with claims directed to the BearBox Technology, the Defendants have wrongfully obtained a patent covering the BearBox Technology and wrongfully claimed the BearBox Technology as their own.

5. Plaintiffs bring this action to correct the named inventors on the ’433 Patent. The inventions claimed in the ’433 Patent are inventions conceived by Storms, founder and president of BearBox.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff BearBox LLC (“BearBox”) is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of Louisiana with its principal place of business at 4422 Highway 22, Mandeville, Louisiana 70471.

7. Plaintiff Austin Storms is an individual residing in Mandeville, Louisiana.

8. On information and belief, Defendant Lancium is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 6006 Thomas Rd, Houston, Texas 77041. On information and belief, Lancium has a registered agent capable of accepting service in this district, Harvard Business Services, Inc. with a place of business at 16192 Coastal Highway, Lewes, DE 19958.

9. On information and belief, Defendant Michael T. McNamara is the Chief Executive Officer and a founder of Lancium and resides in Newport Beach, California. Defendant McNamara is named as a purported inventor on the face of the '433 Patent.

10. On information and belief, Defendant Raymond E. Cline, Jr. is the Chief Computing Officer of Lancium and resides in Houston, Texas. Defendant Cline is named as a purported inventor on the face of the '433 Patent.

JURISDICTION

11. This is an action seeking correction of the named inventors of a United States patent under 35 U.S.C. § 256. As such, this action arises under the laws of the United States.

12. This Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because the matter arises under an Act of Congress relating to patents, specifically 35 U.S.C. § 256.

13. This Court further has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 because the matter arises under the trade secret laws of the United States, 18 U.S.C. § 1836.

14. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over all asserted claims under state law because those claims are so related to the claims in this action that arise under federal law that they form part of the same case or controversy.

15. The Court also has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, as complete diversity of citizenship exists among the parties, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. Plaintiff BearBox is a citizen of the State of Louisiana because it is organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana and has its principal place of business in the State of Louisiana. Plaintiff Storms is a citizen of the State of Louisiana because he resides in the State of Louisiana. In contrast, none of the Defendants are citizens of the State of Louisiana. Defendant Lancium is a citizen of the States of Delaware and Texas because it is organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and has its principal place of business in the State of Texas. Defendant McNamara is a citizen of the State of California because he resides in the State of California. Defendant Cline is a citizen of the State of Texas because he resides in the State of Texas. Therefore, because the Plaintiffs are both citizens of the State of Louisiana (and no other states) for purposes of diversity jurisdiction, and none of the Defendants are citizens of the State of Louisiana, complete diversity exists among the parties.

16. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Lancium because it is organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and because it maintains an ongoing presence in this District at least through its registered agent.

17. This Court has specific personal jurisdiction over each of Defendants McNamara and Cline at least under Title 6 of the Delaware Code, § 18-109(a).

18. On information and belief, Defendant McNamara is the Chief Executive Officer of Lancium. On information and belief, as the Chief Executive Offer, McNamara participates materially in the management of Lancium, has control and/or decision-making authority over Lancium, and is a key individual who takes actions on behalf of Lancium.

19. McNamara is a necessary or proper party to this action because he has a legal interest in the dispute that is separate from the interests of Lancium and because Plaintiffs' claims against him arise out of the same facts and occurrences as the claims against Lancium. Accordingly, it serves judicial economy to consider the claims against Lancium and Defendant McNamara together. Plaintiffs' claims against Defendant McNamara arise out of his exercise of his powers as Chief Executive Officer of Lancium.

20. On information and belief, Defendant Cline is the Chief Computing Officer of Lancium. On information and belief, as the Chief Computing Officer, Cline participates materially in the management of Lancium, has control and/or decision-making authority over Lancium, and is a key individual who takes actions on behalf of Lancium.

21. Cline is a necessary or proper party to this action because he has a legal interest in the dispute that is separate from Lancium's interest and because Plaintiffs' claims against him arise out of the same facts and occurrences as the claim against Lancium. Accordingly, it serves judicial economy to consider the claims against Lancium and Defendant Cline together. Plaintiffs' claims against Defendant Cline arise out of his exercise of his powers as Chief Computing Officer of Lancium.

22. The actions of Defendants McNamara and Cline establish sufficient minimum contacts with Delaware under Delaware law and the United States Constitution to give this Court personal jurisdiction over each of them.

23. As described below, each Defendant has committed acts giving rise to this action.

VENUE

24. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(3) because there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in § 1391(b) and Defendant Lancium is subject to the Court's personal jurisdiction with respect to this action.

PLAINTIFFS' PROPRIETARY CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING TECHNOLOGY

25. As of 2018, the amount of energy required to process computer algorithms to mine cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin was three times greater than the energy required to physically mine gold. Conventional mining of "copper, gold, platinum, and rare earth oxides are 4, 5, 7, and 9 megajoules to generate one U.S. dollars," while "it costs an average of 17 megajoules to mine \$1 worth of bitcoin."¹ The large amount of energy required to mine cryptocurrencies can make such mining financially prohibitive, and even when financially lucrative, the large energy requirements make cryptocurrency mining harmful to the global environment, with studies showing carbon dioxide emissions from cryptocurrency mining "single-handedly rais[ing] global temperatures by 2 degrees by 2023." *Id.*

26. At the same time, some forms of electrical power generation are terribly inefficient. When producers of electrical power are unable to quickly adjust their operations in response to dynamically changing grid conditions, these producers frequently sell power at low or even negative prices until demand and market prices increase.

27. Because cryptocurrency mining is a computationally demanding process, it requires significant energy. As a result, industrial-scale cryptocurrency mining places a large

¹ <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/mining-bitcoin-is-3-times-more-expensive-than-mining-gold-research-paper-finds-2018-11-06>

energy burden on the power grid, driving demand and costs as well as increasing the likelihood of grid component failure.

28. In late 2018 and early 2019, Austin Storms sought to address these problems by developing energy-efficient cryptocurrency mining systems and methods that reduce the environmental impact of energy-intensive mining operations. Storms conceived of a system that better uses available energy resources to increase the stability of the energy grid, minimize a mining operation's impact on peak-demand, and alleviate electricity undersupply and/or oversupply conditions, all while decreasing the overall energy costs of the mining operation and increasing its profitability.

29. Austin Storms conceived of and developed the BearBox Technology. Storms is the president and founder of BearBox. The BearBox Technology includes hardware and software components. Structurally, the BearBox Technology includes a housing for a plurality of miners (such as ASICs, graphics cards, or the like) under the direction of a smart controller(s).

30. The smart controller monitors various external factors, such as current and expected energy demand and pricing information, current and expected cryptocurrency pricing, and the like. Based on these external factors, the system may determine whether conditions are appropriate to mine cryptocurrency and, if so, subsequently mines the cryptocurrency. Optionally, the system also includes other components for cooling, air-filtration, and related features.

31. In the BearBox Technology, a controller (such as a power distribution unit, network interface, or the like) monitors various external factors, such as current and expected energy demand/pricing information, current and expected cryptocurrency pricing, and the like. Based on these external factors, the controller(s) determines appropriate times to mine

cryptocurrency in accordance with a desired performance strategy (for example, profitability thresholds). At the appropriate times, the controller initiates mining, for example, by powering on the miners.

**DEFENDANTS WRONGFULLY CLAIM THE
BEARBOX TECHNOLOGY AS THEIR OWN**

32. In May 2019, Storms attended the Fidelity FCAT Mining Summit in Boston, Massachusetts on behalf of BearBox to promote the BearBox Technology and seek potential customers for his revolutionary system.

33. While at the conference, Storms met Defendant McNamara. Defendant McNamara showed immediate interest in the BearBox Technology. Under the rouse of a potential business relationship, McNamara pumped Storms for details about the BearBox Technology over the course of several exchanges, which included conversations, emails, and text messages about the BearBox Technology. Storms took McNamara to dinner where McNamara continued to pump Storms for details about the BearBox Technology. At all times before and during Storms's disclosure of this information, Storms told McNamara that the BearBox Technology was confidential, and Storms relied on McNamara's good faith assurances that he would keep confidential the information he received from Storms about the BearBox Technology.

34. Following the conference, McNamara continued to press Storms for additional details about the BearBox Technology via text messaging and email. Again relying on Defendant McNamara's assurances of confidentiality, Storms provided annotated system diagrams, component specifications, and modeled data sets to mimic real-world Bitcoin and energy prices. Storms included express confidentiality notices in his communications with Defendant McNamara.

35. After Storms disclosed the BearBox Technology to McNamara, McNamara abruptly ended all communications with Storms.

36. Storms last communicated with McNamara on May 9, 2019 via e-mail, and after sending that message, Storms did not hear from McNamara again.

37. At that time, Storms understood that McNamara was not interested in investing in the BearBox Technology. He had no reason to suspect that McNamara would steal the BearBox Technology and claim it as his own.

38. On information and belief, Defendants filed U.S. provisional patent application No. 62/927,119 on October 28, 2019, naming Defendants McNamara and Cline as the purported sole joint inventors of the inventions disclosed in the application.

39. In addition to falsely claiming to be the inventors of the inventions disclosed in the application, Defendants wrongfully disclosed, without authorization, the confidential BearBox Technology to the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

40. Likewise, on December 4, 2019, Defendants filed U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 16/702,931, once again naming Defendants McNamara and Cline as the purported sole joint inventors of the inventions disclosed in the application.

41. The '433 Patent issued on March 31, 2020 naming Defendants McNamara and Cline as the sole purported inventors on the face of the patent. A true and correct copy of the '433 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

42. The inventions claimed in the '433 patent encompass the BearBox Technology, yet Defendants falsely identified themselves as the inventors of the claimed inventions, when, in fact, Storms is the sole inventor of the claimed inventions.

43. On information and belief, McNamara and Cline assigned their purported rights in the '433 patent to Lancium. On information and belief, at all times, Lancium was aware that McNamara and Cline, both officers of Lancium, were not the rightful inventors of the BearBox Technology disclosed in the patent and the inventions claimed in the patent.

44. Defendants McNamara and Cline each submitted signed declarations falsely swearing that they were “an original joint inventor” of the claimed subject matter. A true and correct copy of Defendant McNamara’s and Defendant Cline’s declarations are attached as Exhibit B.

45. On August 14, 2020, Lancium filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas against Layer1 Technologies, Inc. (“Layer1”) asserting that Layer1 infringes the '433 patent. That case is captioned *Lancium LLC v. Layer1 Technologies, Inc.*, Case No. 6:20-cv-739 (W.D. Texas) (the “Layer1 Lawsuit”).

46. As part of the Layer1 Lawsuit, Defendants falsely asserted that McNamara and Cline are the sole inventors of the inventions claimed in the '433 patent.

47. Plaintiffs became aware of Defendants’ wrongful use of the BearBox Technology on or about August 17, 2020, when they learned about the Layer1 Lawsuit through a press release dated August 14, 2020, posted by Lancium on PRNewswire. That press release is available at the following URL: <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/controllable-load-resource-clr-market-leader-lancium-files-patent-infringement-lawsuit-against-layer1-301112687.html>.

48. Before seeing the August 14, 2020 press release, Plaintiffs were unaware of Defendants’ wrongful use of the BearBox Technology and was unaware of the '433 patent.

49. On March 5, 2021, Lancium and Layer1 entered a Stipulation to Dismiss with Prejudice in the Layer1 Lawsuit. According to the stipulation, the parties had entered a Settlement Agreement to resolve the Layer1 Lawsuit.

50. According to a press release issued by Lancium on March 8, 2021, Lancium and Layer 1 “have entered into a mutually beneficial partnership. Layer1 has licensed Lancium’s intellectual property and Lancium will provide Smart Response™ software and services to Layer1.” The press release is available at the following URL: <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/lancium-and-layer1-settle-patent-infringement-suit-301242602.html>

51. On information and belief, as part of the Settlement Agreement between Lancium and Layer1 to settle the Layer1 Lawsuit, Lancium received and continues to receive valuable consideration from Layer1, all of which rightly belongs to Plaintiffs, the rightful owners of the inventions claimed in the ’433 Patent.

COUNT I
CORRECTION OF INVENTORSHIP FOR THE ’433 PATENT:
AUSTIN STORMS AS SOLE INVENTOR

52. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs by reference.

53. Storms is the sole inventor of the subject matter claimed in the ’433 Patent.

54. Through omission, inadvertence, and/or error, Storms was not listed as an inventor on the ’433 patent and the currently listed inventors on the ’433 patent were improperly listed. The omission, inadvertence, and/or error occurred without any deceptive intent on the part of Storms or BearBox.

55. Unless Defendants Lancium, McNamara, and Cline are enjoined from asserting that McNamara and Cline are the sole inventors of the ’433 Patent in violation of U.S. federal patent laws, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II
IN THE ALTERNATIVE, CORRECTION OF INVENTORSHIP FOR THE '433
PATENT: AUSTIN STORMS AS JOINT INVENTOR WITH THE CURRENTLY
NAMED INVENTORS

56. Plaintiffs incorporates the above paragraphs by reference.

57. In the alternative, Storms is a joint inventor of the subject matter claimed in the '433 Patent and should be added to the individuals currently named as inventors on the '433 Patent.

58. Through omission, inadvertence, and/or error, Storms was not listed as an inventor on the '433 patent and the currently listed inventors on the '433 patent were improperly listed. The omission, inadvertence, and/or error occurred without any deceptive intent on the part of Storms.

59. Unless Defendants Lancium, McNamara, and Cline are enjoined from asserting that McNamara and Cline are the sole inventors of the '433 Patent in violation of U.S. federal patent laws, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT III
CONVERSION BY LANCIUM, MCNAMARA, AND CLINE

60. Plaintiffs incorporates the above paragraphs by reference.

61. Austin Storms, in his capacity as founder and President of BearBox, conceived, developed, and reduced to practice the BearBox Technology. Plaintiffs own the BearBox Technology, related know-how, and related intellectual property. Plaintiffs owned this property during all relevant time periods in this suit. Information on the BearBox Technology was provided to Defendants solely for the purposes of evaluation for a potential business relationship and under strict confidentiality obligations.

62. Defendants assumed dominion and control over the BearBox Technology by claiming it as their own in the '433 patent. Through their wrongful conduct in obtaining the '433 Patent and claiming the BearBox Technology as their own, the Defendants have wrongfully obtained the purported ability to exclude Plaintiffs and others from using the BearBox Technology. This constitutes unauthorized and unlawful conversion by Defendants.

63. As a result of Defendants' wrongful actions, Plaintiffs will suffer imminent and irreparable damages in an amount to be proven at trial. In particular, Plaintiffs have been damaged by losing valuable intellectual property from which Plaintiffs would have derived substantial revenue via licensing and/or selling patented products.

**COUNT IV
UNJUST ENRICHMENT BY LANCIUM, MCNAMARA, AND CLINE**

64. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs by reference.

65. Plaintiffs conferred a benefit on Defendants by providing them valuable intellectual property about cryptocurrency mining systems and related confidential information and materials under the boundaries of a potential collaboration between BearBox and Lancium.

66. Defendants accepted that cryptocurrency mining intellectual property and, indeed, continuously asked Storms to provide more information and materials, having recognized the benefit that Defendants received by having access to the BearBox Technology.

67. Defendants accepted and retained the BearBox Technology, and used it to their own advantage, at Plaintiffs' expense.

68. Defendants have been and continue to be unjustly enriched by profiting from their wrongful conduct. In particular, Defendants have unlawfully used Plaintiffs' property by asserting inventorship over the BearBox Technology, and deriving an unjust benefit from

exploiting Storms's cryptocurrency mining inventions. It would be inequitable for Defendants to retain these benefits under these circumstances.

69. Plaintiffs have incurred, and continue to incur, detriment in the form of loss of money and property as a result of Defendants' wrongful use of Plaintiffs' intellectual property, including the right to any patent based on their own intellectual property and any royalties derived from that intellectual property. The intellectual property, including the right to any patents based on Plaintiffs' intellectual property and to any patent documents (including assignment documents), U.S. and foreign, are unique and there is no adequate remedy at law.

70. The harm to Plaintiffs is continuous, substantial, and irreparable.

COUNT V
TRADE SECRET MISAPPROPRIATION UNDER
FEDERAL DEFEND TRADE SECRETS ACT, 18 U.S.C. § 1836

71. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs by reference.

72. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and Defendants were engaged in interstate commerce. For example, Plaintiffs and Defendants are engaged in trade and business, developing and testing, among other things, cryptocurrency mining systems and related methods in interstate commerce throughout the United States.

73. In the course of the interactions between Austin Storms and Defendants, Defendants obtained confidential information about the BearBox Technology relating to cryptocurrency mining systems and related methods from Plaintiff. The confidential information included detailed technical information about the BearBox Technology. Such information constitutes trade secrets of substantial economic value. This confidential technical information was not known to the public or to other persons who can obtain economic value from its

disclosure or use. This information constituted a trade secret under the Defend Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1836.

74. Defendants knew the technical information they received from Austin Storms about the BearBox Technology was confidential, as Storms specifically informed Defendant McNamara that the information given to him was to be held in confidence, for internal use only, and was not to be used for any other purpose beyond those necessary to carry out an evaluation in advance of a potential business relationship. Plaintiffs took reasonable steps to preserve secrecy via these explicit guidelines regarding confidentiality and by limiting the number of collaborators that Plaintiffs allowed to access this information. Plaintiffs also had systems in place to maintain confidentiality with respect to third parties, by, for example, limiting access to its offices and computers.

75. Defendants' inclusion of Plaintiffs' confidential technical information in the '433 patent constituted a misappropriation of Plaintiffs' trade secrets. Defendants acquired the confidential information under circumstances giving rise to a duty to maintain the secrecy of the trade secret or limit the use of the trade secret.

76. Defendants' inclusion of Plaintiffs' confidential technical information in the '433 patent was an unauthorized disclosure in breach of Defendants' agreement to maintain the secrecy of this information or otherwise limit its use. As recently as December 4, 2019, Defendants have wrongly sworn that Plaintiffs' confidential technical information is their own by declaring to the United States Patent and Trademark Office that they were the original and joint inventors of the inventions claimed in the '433 patent. Even ignoring that Defendants have improperly claimed this information as their own, through their public filings Defendants have disclosed the confidential technical information without the express or implied consent of

Plaintiffs. The acts of taking Plaintiffs' confidential information, claiming it as Defendants' own, and submitting it in public filings were improper means in breach of a confidential relationship. Further, Defendant McNamara agreed to abide by Plaintiffs' confidentiality terms, only to violate these terms in secret. Defendant McNamara's deception led to Storms continuing to disclose confidential information to Defendants.

77. As a result of Defendants' misappropriation of Plaintiffs' trade secrets, Plaintiffs' have suffered and will suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial including, but not limited to, damages for actual loss caused by the misappropriation of the trade secrets, damages for any unjust enrichment caused by the misappropriation of the trade secrets, and/or damages caused by the misappropriation measured by imposition of liability for a reasonable royalty for the Defendants' unauthorized disclosure or use of the trade secrets.

78. The Defendants willfully and maliciously misappropriated the Plaintiffs' trade secrets, and Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to an award of exemplary damages and an award of reasonable attorney's fees under 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(3)(C), (D).

**COUNT VI
TRADE SECRET MISAPPROPRIATION UNDER
TEXAS CIVIL PRACTICE AND REMEDIES CODE § 134A**

79. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs by reference.

80. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and Defendants were engaged in trade or commerce within the meaning of Texas Civil Practice and Remedies c. § 134A, the Texas Uniform Trade Secrets Act. For example, Plaintiffs and Defendants are engaged in trade and business, developing and testing, among other things, cryptocurrency mining systems and related methods.

81. In the course of the interactions between Austin Storms and Defendants, Defendants obtained confidential information about the BearBox Technology relating to cryptocurrency mining systems and related methods from Plaintiff. The confidential information included detailed technical information about the BearBox Technology. Such information constitutes trade secrets of substantial economic value. This confidential technical information was not known to the public or to other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use. This information constituted a trade secret.

82. Defendants knew the technical information they received from Austin Storms about the BearBox Technology was confidential, as Storms specifically informed Defendant McNamara that the information given to him was to be held in confidence, for internal use only, and was not to be used for any other purpose beyond those necessary to carry out an evaluation in advance of a potential business relationship. Plaintiffs took reasonable steps to preserve secrecy via these explicit guidelines regarding confidentiality and by limiting the number of collaborators that Plaintiffs allowed to access this information. Plaintiffs also had systems in place to maintain confidentiality with respect to third parties, by, for example, limiting access to its offices and computers.

83. Defendants' inclusion of Plaintiffs' confidential technical information in the '433 patent constituted a misappropriation of Plaintiffs' trade secrets. Defendants acquired the confidential information under circumstances giving rise to a duty to maintain the secrecy of the trade secret or limit the use of the trade secret.

84. Defendants' inclusion of Plaintiffs' confidential technical information in the '433 patent was an unauthorized disclosure in breach of Defendants' agreement to maintain the secrecy of this information or otherwise limit its use. As recently as December 4, 2019,

Defendants have wrongly sworn that Plaintiffs' confidential technical information is their own by declaring to the United States Patent and Trademark Office that they were the original and joint inventors of the inventions claimed in the '433 patent. Even ignoring that Defendants have improperly claimed this information as their own, through their public filings Defendants have disclosed the confidential technical information without the express or implied consent of Plaintiffs. The acts of taking Plaintiffs' confidential information, claiming it as Defendants' own, and submitting it in public filings were improper means in breach of a confidential relationship. Further, Defendant McNamara agreed to abide by Plaintiffs' confidentiality terms, only to violate these terms in secret. Defendant McNamara's deception led to Storms continuing to disclose confidential information to Defendants.

85. As a result of the misappropriation of Plaintiffs' trade secrets and intended immediate use by the Defendants, Plaintiffs' have suffered and will suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

**COUNT VII
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION BY LANCIMUM AND MCNAMARA**

86. Plaintiffs incorporate the above paragraphs by reference.

87. In connection with the potential work involving cryptocurrency mining systems and related methods, Storms told Defendant McNamara that the cryptocurrency mining systems and related methods were proprietary to Plaintiffs and not to be used or shared outside of Lancium. Defendant McNamara gave his word that he would abide by this confidentiality. On information and belief, Defendant McNamara agreed to keep the BearBox Technology confidential despite later recklessly incorporating the BearBox Technology into his own patent applications and swearing, as recently as December 4, 2019, that he is an inventor of the

BearBox Technology. Storms relied on Defendant McNamara's assurances of confidentiality and continued to share details about the BearBox Technology with Defendants.

88. If Plaintiffs had known that Defendants would secretly incorporate the BearBox Technology into Defendants' own patent applications to claim them as Defendants' intellectual property, Plaintiffs would not have continued working with and sharing intellectual property with Defendants.

89. Plaintiffs suffered a pecuniary loss based on this reliance including the loss of potential patent rights, and the costs of Plaintiffs' know-how converted under the guise of a potential business relationship.

JURY DEMAND

90. Under Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs respectfully demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, BearBox respectfully requests the following relief:

A. An order that the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office correct the inventorship of the '433 Patent to name Austin Storms as the sole inventor, or, in the alternative, as a joint inventor to one or both of the individuals currently listed as inventors on the '433 Patent;

B. Alternatively, an order that Defendants sign the requisite documents to correct inventorship of the '433 Patent to name Austin Storms as the sole inventor, or, in the alternative, as a joint inventor to one or both of the individuals currently listed as inventors on the '433 Patent;

C. A declaration that Austin Storms is the sole inventor, or, in the alternative, is a joint inventor to one or both of the individuals currently listed as inventors on the '433 Patent;

D. A preliminary and a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants Lancium, McNamara, and Cline from asserting that McNamara or Cline are inventors of the '433 Patent in violation of the United States federal patent laws;

E. An order that Defendants immediately transfer to Plaintiffs all right, title, and interest in all information, patent applications, patents, technology, products, and other materials in the possession, custody, or control of Defendants that wrongfully constitute, contain, were based on, and/or derived in whole or in part from the use of Plaintiffs' intellectual property;

F. An order for a constructive trust over all information, patent applications, patents, technology, products, and other materials in the possession, custody, or control of Defendants that wrongfully constitute, contain, were based on, and/or derived in whole or in part from the use of Plaintiffs' intellectual property;

G. Financial relief including damages, consequential damages, disgorgement of Defendants' ill-gotten profits, Defendants' unjust enrichment, restitution, reasonable royalty damages, lost profits damages, reliance damages, and/or all other appropriate financial relief, all in an amount to be determined at trial, with interest;

H. An award of the amount by which Defendants have been unjustly enriched by their actions set forth in this Complaint and their purported ownership of patents covering Plaintiffs' intellectual property;

I. An award of exemplary, enhanced, and/or punitive damages as permitted by law, including under 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(3)(C) and Texas Business and Commerce Code § 17E;

J. A finding that this is an exceptional case warranting imposition of attorney fees against Defendants and an award to Plaintiffs of its reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred in bringing this action pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;

K. An award of reasonable attorney's fees under 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(3)(D); and

L. An award of such further relief at law or in equity, such as preliminary and/or permanent injunctive relief, as the Court deems just and proper.

ASHBY & GEDDES

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